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May 16, 1902

the same as before; none from whooping cough, a decrease of 2, and 59 from tuberculosis, an increase of 13.

Respectfully,

E. W. AMES,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, April 10, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official sanitary report for the city of Rio de Janeiro for the week ended April 6. There were 368 deaths from all causes, an increase of 61 as compared with the preceding week. There were 13 deaths from *acesso pernicioso*, an increase of 9; 33 from yellow fever, an increase of 7; 7 from smallpox, an increase of 4; 8 from typhoid, an increase of 4; 3 from beriberi, an increase of 2; 1 from diphtheria, the same as before; none from measles, a decrease of 1, and 66 from tuberculosis, an increase of 6.

Respectfully,

E. W. AMES,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize—Fruit port.

BELIZE, HONDURAS, April 26, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended April 26, 1902:

Population according to census of 1901, 9,113; present officially estimated population, about 7,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 6. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: April 24, steamship *Managua*; crew, 18; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none. April 25, steamship *Breakwater*; crew, 36; number of passengers from this port, 10; number of passengers in transit, 16.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec, St. John, and Halifax.

QUEBEC, CANADA, May 6, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended May 3, there were inspected 508 immigrants; passed, 502; detained, 6. * * *

During the week ended May 3, there were inspected at the port of St. John, New Brunswick, 4 immigrants; passed, 4; detained, none.

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During the week ended May 3, there were inspected at the port of Halifax, Nova Scotia, 57 immigrants; passed, 57; detained, none.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CHINA.

Confirming reports of cholera in Canton and vicinity.

[No. 181.]

CANTON, CHINA, March 29, 1902.

SIR: In further continuation of my No. 176 regarding the spread of Asiatic cholera in Canton and vicinity, I have the honor to report as follows:

His honor, Sum, magistrate of the Heungshau District, which has a population of considerably over 1,000,000, reported to me on the morning of March 19, 1902, that cholera was spreading rapidly through his district and that several hundred natives had fallen victims. I therefore cabled to the Department as follows, sending at the same time a duplicate dispatch to Minister Conger at Peking:

SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington, D. C.: Cholera spreading in Heungshau; abating Canton.—MC WADE.

I was, I can assure you, very glad to be able to add that the disease was abating at this port. Among its victims, since my No. 176, were 2 sisters belonging to the French convent, 1 of whom died here on Shameen. Among the native victims was Yue Yam Ting, the proprietor of 6 large drug stores and dispensaries, in which he drove a thriving business in a cholera mixture, which he asserted was a specific for cholera. He employed upward of 1,000 workmen and coolies in the preparation of his "medicines" and was a mandarin, by purchase.

On learning from missionary sources and from Chinese officials that about 200 deaths from cholera had occurred in Fatshan within the past two days, and that the disease was apparently spreading rapidly, I cabled on March 22, 1902, as follows, duplicating my cablegram to Minister Conger:

SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington, D. C.: Cholera raging in Fatshan; abating decided Canton.—MC WADE.

On March 29, 1902, I received the following official report from the Rev. Andrew Beattie, Ph. D., American Presbyterian mission:

SHEK LUNG, CHINA, March 26, 1902.

CONSUL MC WADE: I have just spent three days in the district, city of Tsang Shing, and find that there is considerable plague there. About 20 deaths from it were reported within the last two weeks. Some cases of cholera are reported in the neighborhood of Shek Lung and Tungkun City, but I have not been able to ascertain to what extent the disease prevails.

Respectfully,

ANDREW BEATTIE.

Immediately after its receipt I cabled to the Department as follows, also transmitting a duplicate to Minister Conger at Peking:

SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington, D. C.: Twenty deaths plague Tsang Shing. Sporadic cholera Shek Lung and Tungkun. Cholera Canton almost disappeared.—MC WADE.